ware simply "leokers-on in Vienna" when arrested they must remember that they were found in very bad company, and encouraging a very disgusting and unlawful exhibition. The sen may do them good. New York is not ranting in manly sports. We have horse acing, yacht races, base ball and billiard aatohes in abundance—sports in which gentlemen can participate. There is no excuse, therefore, for the brutal and demoralizing xeltement of the deg pit.

Address of General Butler on the Political Situation and Our Relations with Eng-

The redoubtable General Benjamin F. Butler delivered an address at the Music Hall, Boston, yesterday, on the present relations of parties in this country, the Alabama claims, the American fisheries, and the policy to be pursued by the republican party on these questions. The address will be found published in another part of this paper. Whatever may be thought of the logic of General Butler's argument every one must admit that the address covers ground enough. It looks very much like a newly constructed platform for the republican party. Looking, too, at the prominence and ambition of General Butles, and at the fact that he has lately been to Washington to confer with the President, it may be inferred that this platform has the sement of General Grant, and that it will be brought before the republican party in Congress early in the coming session. General Butler's visit to Washington and the publication of this address on the heel of the emocratic gains at the late elections lead us to believe that it embodies the political programme to be submitted to the republican party this winter.

General Butler commences by showing that the war abrogated old party distinctions and Issues, except, as he assumes, that the democratic party still adheres to the dogma "of the rights of the States as corporations in contradistinction to the rights of the federal Union as a national government." Without disputing this assumption we may say that we think the General draws the argument too strongly against the democrats. As we understand it the democrats now accept the results of the war and the consequent strengthening of the federal powers of the government as an accomplished fact not to be reversed. He shows that the mission of the republican party at home is ended, that it has exhausted the old slavery and war issues, that its record is of the past alone, and that there is nothing left save to garner the gleanings of the harvest that is over. General Butler is a careful reader of the HERALD, evidently, for that is precisely what we have been telling the republicans all

The democratic party, he maintains, on the other hand has dwindled into an opposition party merely. This is partly true. But a good opposition, when there is something tangible to oppose, may make a great deal of political capital. Although the democrats have not yet adopted a comprehensive and progressive platform of policy looking to the future, they are showing vigor and are gaining ground through their opposition and the weakness and divisions of the republicans. He says, truly, that carping criticisms upon the admin-Istration and party in power are not a sufficient foundation upon which a great party can sustain itself and acquire control of the government. This is a good hint for the democrats, if they knew how to profit by it.

General Butler then discusses the various measures of national finance, taxation, payment of the debt, free trade, and so forth, and in doing this he pays the administration a lefthanded compliment, by showing that the republicans in Congress, largely assisted by the democrats, opposed the policy of paying off the debt so rapidly by keeping up burdensome taxation. Mr. Boutwell will certainly not thank him for this part of his address; nor will the President, perhaps; for both lay great stress on the enormous income of the Treasury and the great reduction of the debt. General Butler does not favor the policy of taxing so heavily the present generation, and in this, as he claims, he has the support of the democrats against the administration.

But the main feature of the whole of his argument is that the republicans must have new Isanes to sustain themselves in power, and here he advocates annexation as a capital plank in the new platform of the party. He begins with St. Domingo, and in this chimes in with the course General Grant has taken. He claims that St. Domingo is the "priceless jewel of the sea" in the Antilles. He is, in fact, for Americans ruling all the West Indies. But what of Cuba, an island in wealth, in production, in population, in all the great railroad and other improvements of modern progress, in the finest in geographical position right at our doors and the gates of our commerce? What of this magnificent island, worth all the other islands of the West Indies put together, which has been over two years in the throes of revolution for republican freedom? What has the ad-ministration and republican party done for Cuba? Here is a practical and a live queskion, involving progress, annexation and erican destiny.

The settlement of our difficulties with England relative to the Alabama claims, the Asheries, intercourse with the berdering colonies and boundary disputes, are the principal theme of General Butler's discourse. He is not satisfied with a mere money compensation for the Alabama depredations, and, lumping all our grievances together, intimates that the surrender of the American colonies, either as independent States in the first instance, or to the United States, by Great Brifain, would be the preper settlement, and if England will not consent to this or some such large compensation for the wrong she did us and for the sake of future friendship the General recommends a bold retaliatory policy-a policy of non-intercourse. He thinks this would rally the country to the republican party and capture all the anti-English and Irish voters. This is, doubtless, a rather startling programme. It must not be lost sight of, however, that General Butler's sweeping non-intercourse policy, as all the rest, looks chiefly or only to the interest of the manufacturers and fishermen of New England. He was speaking to a Massachusetts audience, and the people of that State might be pleased

with such a prospect. But the great commer cial North and agricultural West and South might say something different. No doubt a oold policy on the part of the government for the settlement of our difficulties with England would be acceptable to the American people, but they are not prepared to sacrifice their commerce and the market for their productions for the purpose of benefiting the manufacturers of New England unless the honor of the nation be in question. This new idea of such a stupendous scheme of protection will hardly take with the American people. In sion, General Butler talks in a belligerent strain, but evidently his mind is all the time on New England and her interests. His address is a stirring political one, but is neither logical in argument nor practicable in policy.

#### Personal Intelligence.

Senator R. E. Randall, from Ohio, came to the city resterday on a brief visit, and is staying at the Astor House.

Mr. J. P. Moss, of Bath, Mo., ex-member of Con-

gress and one of the largest shipowners in the country, arrived yesterday morning at the Astor

Mr. Charles E. Harvey, of the Treasury Department in Washington, is at the Astor House, where he will remain a few days.

Mr. William G. Fargo, ex-Mayor of Bufalo, left the Astor House yesterday for his home.

Colonel D. McIntosh, of the Twenty-seventh regiment United States infantry, reached this city yesterday, and is quartered at the Astor House.

Miss A. L. Cary, the charming contraito, arrived yesterday evening from Boston, and has engaged apartments at the Grand Central Hotel.

Mr. C. A. Weed, proprietor of the New Orleans

Mr. C. A. Weed, proprietor of the New Orleans Times, who has been spending last summer at his villa in Connecticut, left the Grand Central Hotel yesterday for New Orleans.

General Schenck, ex-member of Congress from Ohio, having been to Philadelphia for a few days, returned last evening to his old apartments at the

Captain Atkins, of the British Army, who is ing" the States for the benefit of his health, is ered at the Brevoort House, where he will nain a few days.

rrived in the city yesterday, and is at the Metro Mr. J. B. Chaffee, ex-Senator from Colorado, is at

the St. Nicholas Hotel on a prief visit.

Mr. Henry S. Randall, Secretary of the State of
New York, and Mr. B. J. Morrell, member of Congress from Pennsylvania, are among the last arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Mr. Samuel Bowies, editor and proprietor of the Springfield Republican, left the Brevoort House last

Chancellor Pinkney, of Baltimore, has come to this city to recruit his health. He is at the Clarendon Hotel, and likely to remain there a few days.

Miss Christine Nilsson reached this city vesterday from New Haven, where she sang last Tuesday evening to a very large audience. The fair canta trice has lately experienced a chapter of accidents. Coming from New Haven the engine broke down a New Rochelle, and the train was delayed more than two hours. On her way from the depot she was very near meeting with another accident, through the carelessness of the coach driver, who, unmind ful of his precious freight, ran against a street car. She was, however, safely landed at the Clarendon Hotel, and was in excellent spirits for last evening's performance. Miss Nilsson was accompanied by Mr. Henry Jarrett, her financial agent and secre-

Mr. Justin McCarthy, the well known author and journalist, and his family, have engaged apartments for the winter at the St. Denis Hotel. Mr. McCarthy, who will shortly start on a lecturing tour through the North and West, is about to publish a book, of which the subject will be "An Englishman's Idea on American Manners and Customs."

N. G., S. N. Y., went into winter quarters yesternay

Mr. Charles F. Perry, a preminent merchant of Boston, arrived yesterday at the Irving House, where he will remain a few days. General F. E. Foster, of Washington, is at the

Captain Earl English, of the United States Navy, also for the present stationed at the Astor House. Mr. Spencer C. McCorkle, United States Coast Surveyor, is temporarily at the Clarendon Hotel. He is

going to Florida to survey the coast. Mr. William L. Scott, of Erie, Pa., a prominent railroad man, and Mr. J. M. Van Valkenburgh, Superstendent of the Albany

are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mrs. General Green and daughter, from North

Carolina, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Judge Campbell, of Charleston, S. C., left the Fifth venue Hotel yesterday for Boston. Mr. L. Toro, a prominent merchant of Porto Rico.

sailed yesterday by the steamer South America. omeward bound. Mr. John A. Griswold, who was the republican caudidate for Governor a few years ago, has left the Fifth Avenue Hotel for his home in Troy.

Mr. William Williams, of Buffalo, the newly elected member for Congress, left the Fifth Avenue Hotel

resterday on his return to Buffalo. Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Wenman and Adjutant W. A. Downs, of the Unite 1 States Army, are quarterest at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and will spend a

few days in the city. Mr. E. R. Brevoort, the American artist, who has sided for several years in Paris, is temporarily at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Captain E. W. Bass. of the United States Army who is stationed at West Point, arrived vesterday a the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Colonel James D. Frary, of Governor English's staff, came to this city yesterday from Connecticut

on a brief visit and is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Mr. Maynard, member of Congress from Tennesee, has left the Fifth Avenue Hotel for Washington

Mr. Max Strakosch, the indomitable impresario, has returned from Boston, where he had managed Miss Nilsson's concerts. He is stopping at the Everett House. Mr. P. Brignoli, the great tenor, at present a mem-

per of the same troupe, occupies apartments at the Everett House.
Mr. B. Eckleman, German Consul to Porto Rico,

left the Everett House yesterday and sailed by the steamer South America.

General Hoffman, of the United States Army arrived in the city yesterday morning and will be at the Metropolitan Hotel for a few days.

General Butus P. Brown, of the United States

Army, is also stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mr. W. W. Wright, Canal Commissioner of this State, left the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday.

Mayor Keilev, of Richmond, and Mr. S. H. Frayser and lady, of Richmond, are among the departures from the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday.

Mr. Thomas A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Religional Left St. Vicentics Vicentics nia Central Ratiroad, left the St. Nicholas Hotel

yesterday for his home in Philadelphia. Mr. S. Druilard, of Buffalo, Superintendent of the New York Central Railroad, and Mr. J. Tillinghast, a prominent railroad man, who have attended the ailread Convention at the St. Nicholas Hotel, have

left for their several homes.

Mr. William H. Barnum, member of Congress, who vas at the St. Nicholas Hotel, has returned to his

home in Connecticut.

Mr. John Kelly, a member of an eminent Liver pool produce house, is now in this city studying the chances for export trade in the coming spring. The pending difficulties in Europe, especially in reference to the Baltic, Black Sea and Egyptian corn supplies, are calculated to secure an imi in the American grain trade.

The Governor has appointed Colonel Samuel Wm Johnson, of Westchester county, late Commandant of the Sixty-third regiment of the National Guard. Commissary General and Chief of Ordnauce, in place of Brevet Major General William H. Morris,

# FRANCE

# A Great Battle Imminent Near Etampes.

Positions and Strength of the French Forces.

Defeat of the Prussians Near La Loupe.

Circular from Trochu Announcing Vigorous Action.

French Successes in Encounters Before the City.

The German Forces Massing Near St. Denis.

Bourbaki's Farewell Address to the Army

of the North.

More Rumors Concerning

### PREPARING FOR BATTLE.

an Armistice.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Bourbaki at Tours-A Great Battle Imminent-The German Centre to be Pierced-Positions of the French Forces-The Army Thoroughly Equipped-Prussian Movements-French Success Near La Loupe-Particulars of the Capture of Chateauneuf-Various LONDON, NOV. 23, 1870.

A despatch from Tours on the night of the 224 says;-General Bourbakt has just arrived here from Liste to command the Eighteenth corps.

A GREAT BATTLE IMMINENT-THE GERMAN CENTRE

TO BE PIERCED.

A great battle is imminent. The design seems to be to pierce the enemy's centre at Etampes by a column of 150,000, moving from Angerville, while simultaneous attacks will be made all along his attenuated line west and northeast of Etampes.

POSITIONS OF THE PRENCII FORCES. A correspondent has visited the whole of the brench lines from Nevers to Rouen. At Rouen there is an intrenched camp of 15,000 National Gardes Mobiles, and from thence an almost unbroken line of intrenched camps extends to Evreux and Le Mans. Between Le Mans and Bouloire there is an extremely strong force, amounting to sixty-two guns, manned by sallors and Mobiles from the south of France. Le Mans is garrisoned by Pontifical Zouaves. From Le Mans the lines extend west to Orleans and northwest to Angerville,

THE ARMY PERFECTLY EQUIPPED. ndent is forbidden to give further details, but says the whole strength of the army is under-estimated at 300,000, while its equipment, zeal and discipline are perfect.

PRUSSIAN MOVEMENTS. The Prussians threaten Nogent-le-Rotron and Le Mans with a force three thousand strong. Another extends from Strong Argentan. The German line A later despatch says that the Germans have occupled Nogent-le-Rotron without resistance.

PRUSSIAN DEFEAT NEAR LA LOUPE. Despatches from Versailles of yesterday's date have been received. Several skirmishes had occurred south of La Loupe, in all of which the French were successful. The Eighty-third (French) regiment captured one gun from the Prussians. PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF CHATEAUNEUF.

A correspondent writing from Rambonillet the 19th describes the storming and capture of Chateauneuf-en-Themarais. The Twenty-second division under General

ing, advanced with the Germans and entered town, supposing it free of the French; were suddenly fired upon from the houses so fiercely that they were obliged to retreat precipitately. The town was then bombarded and taken. It was occupied by 119 marines, who were taken prisoners.

Advices from Tours have been received up to Tuesday, the 22d inst. The day before the Mobile Guard opposed the Prussians four hours before giv-

It is denied that the Army of the Lotre is to move

PARIS.

## TE LEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Later from Paris-Public Morale Excellent-Germans Concentrating Around the City-Successful Reconnoissance by the French-Minor Operations-Failure to Surprise Fort Disay-Re-occupation of Creteil-Germans Massing Near St. Denis-1 Civic Guard-Foreigners Forbidden to Leave.

London, Nov. 23, 1879.

A telegram from Brussels dated to-day states that he Indépendance Belge of that city has dates from Parls to the 19th inst. The morale of the people was excellent.

A SUCCESSPUL BECONNOISANCE.

On the 18th inst the sharpshooters in General Trochu's army made a reconnoisance from Paris as far as Champigny, three miles southeast of Vincennes. At that point a large body of Prussians was encoud tered. After a sharp action the Prussians were dislodged and the stores collected there destroyed. The Parisians returned to camp without serious

MINOR OPERATIONS. For two days the Prussians had been firing on engineers who were at work in front of Fort lyry. Forts Vanves and Issy returned the fire.

The Francs-tireurs surprised the Prussians near Bauget on the 18th, killing four of them. PRUSSIAN FAILURE TO SURPRISE FORT D'ISSY. The victory at Coulmiers has redoubled the courage of the troops. The Prussians attempted to surprise Fort d'Issy, but were repulsed with great loss.

A correspondent telegraphs from Brussels:—A letter received from Paris by balloon, dated Monday, states that the French reoccupied Creteil on the

GERMANS MASSING NEAR ST. DENIS. The Germans were massing on the northern side of the city, hear St. Denis. The people of Paris have not heard anything from Tours since the 24th

GERMANS CONCENTRATING AROUND THE CITY. The news sent on the 19th tust, of the abandon neat & the Exman attempt to invade the north west and southwest of France and their concentra tion of all their forces in the immediate neighbor nood of Paris is confirmed to-day by a despatch itou Berlin, stating that all the German forces are now concentrating at Paris to form a defensive semicircle from Etampes by the way of Chartres and Dreux to Mantes, with Frederick Charles on the

south, the Duke of Mecklenburg on the west and General Manteufiel on the north.

A CIVIC GUARD IN PARIS. It is said that an organization called the Civic Guard, composed mainly of foreigners, has been completed in Paris. Many of the inhabitants who are fit for service have also been carolled. This body executes the orders of the government, distributes the rations to the citizens and soldiers, and performs other service of a similar nature.

POREIGNERS FORBIDDEN TO LEAVE PARIS. All foreigners, including neutrals, have been forbidden to leave Paris. The Prussians had already refused to permit them to pass their lines.

#### GENERAL BOURBAKI AND THE ARMY OF THE NORTH.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Address of the General to His Soldiers-The Change of Command.

LILLE, Nov. 22, 1870. General Bourbaki has issued his farewell to the French Army of the North. I forward a special report of the contents of the paper to the HERALD by cable thus. The General says:-

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE NORTH-By & ministerial decision, which has been duly notified to me, I am called to the command of the Eig steenth corps at Nevers. I am ordered to resign my present command to General Pavre, leaving the Gardes Naarmy in his charge. I desire to tell you all how much I regret to go. I appreciate the assistance which you have rendered me from the first to the very last moment since I have been invested with the command of the Division of the North. I have been able, thanks to the zeal of all-officers and men-who served with me, to arm the different positions in this region and place them in a state of efficient de fence, and create a small corps d'armée for their garrison, and thus to carry out my plau of defence gartison, and that of carry out my pract of the good feeling and confidence which you have exhibited towards me and the service—a state of feeling which greatly facilitates the accomplishment of laborious

I desire to address to the officers of all grades, tho con-commissioned officers and soldiers of every corps in the Department of the North my felicitation on the excellent spirit which has animated them. In making my adieus I promise not to forget them. Far away or near, at hand or abroad, I will equally follow with the most lively interest the efforts which they will put forth in their courageous resistance to the enemy. I will appland with my heart of hearts the successes which I wish may be theirs. On every side in our dear country all hearts beat in uniso with the same thought; all desire o struggle to repel the foreign invader.

### GENERAL MILITARY REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

More Armistice Rumors-French Victory at Vernon-The Sieges of Montmedy and Mezieres Raised-Lille Fully Prepared-A New Commander for Northern France-M. Schneider's Iron Works Not Sold.

LONDON, Nov. 23, 1870. There are rumors in circulation that renewed efforts for an armistice have lately been made. FRENCH VICTORY AT VERNON.

A despatch from Havre, dated the 23d instant, says that yesterday a column of 1,500 Prussians advanced from Mantes, along the north bank of the Seine, to Vernon, where it was encountered by a detachment of the Army of the North and put to rout, with fifty killed and a number taken prisoners. There is nothing new from Evreux.

THE SIEGE OF MONTMEDY AND MEZIERES RAISED. The reports of military movements in the north of France, received this morning, are quite encourage ing for the French. It is reported that the Prussians, who have been besteging Montmedy and Mezieres for the past few days, have suddenly raised the siege LULE FULLY PREPARED.

The city of Lille is well armed, provisioned and garrisoned. The citizens are expecting a siege. The manufacture of mitrailleuses and other arms is actively going on in the town. Lille is a first ciass fortification, and is thought by the engineers to be nearly as strong as Metz and Strasbourg.

A NEW COMMANDER IN THE NORTH OF FRANCE. The commands of Bourbakl, Fiery and Miche', in the North of France, have been suppressed and the entire district assigned to General Farre. NOT SOLD.

The story lately published that the manufac ories American company is authoritatively denied. THE PRENCH PLEET.

Four French iron-clads are in port at Torbay. Another is at Brixham, taking in coal. A large fleet of steamers, ships and frigates, including the four French men-of-war previously reported, remain in Torbay harbor.

## KILLED IN THE STREET.

Shacking Accident in Broadway-An Unknown Gentleman Run Down and Instantly Killed by a Fire Tender.
As the engine and tender belonging to No. 6 are

company were passing up Broadway about seven 6 clock last evening, on their way to a fire at No. 62 Fulton street, the tender ran over an old gentleman who was crossing Broadway, near John street, and so injured him that he gied in two or three minutes. Officer Webber, of the Broadway squad, saw the injured man lying in the street, im-mediately after the tender, which was about half a block behind the engine had passed, and, although he did not actually see the 'ender pass over the unfortunate man, he is positive that it did so, as there way no other vehicle hear him at the time. He, with the assistance of two or three gentlemen who were passing, carried the prostrate man t the sidewalk, where he died almost instantly. After the officer reached him he did not speak a word, but groaned very feebly twice. A stretcher was procured, upon which the body was conveyed to the Second precinct station house, and Deputy Coroner McEwen was notified to take charge of whatever effects the deceased might have about him, and at the same time ascertain his name and residence if possible. The latter, however, was found to be impossible, as there was not upon the body a single article of elgibing which was marked, nor was there any letters or papers, \$3478 a check for \$120 on the National Park Bank, playable to E. R. Millard, and dated at Newburg, November 9, 1870. There was found in his pockets fifty-two dollars in bills and currency, a one dollar sliver piece, an old fashioned open-faced sliver watch of English make, a pair of gold eyequiasses, a pair of horow cloth gloves, and a package of the Union Ferry Company's tickets, the fifth of a pair of brown cloth gloves, and a package of the Union Ferry Company's tickets, He fifth on a pair of heavy boots, which were quite mighty, a pair of black citch pants & wollen undershirf, a white the fifth of the propership of the Union for the propership of the Union for the part of the company's tickets, a pair of brown cloth gloves, and a package of the Union Ferry Company's tickets, the fifth, a player bloots, which were quite mighty, a pair of black citch pants & wollen undershirf, a white the fifth of the propership of the undershirf, a standing collar time?, a large black slik hat made at No. 108 Pulton street, Brooklyn. It had made at No. 108 Pulton street, Brooklyn. It had made at No. 108 Pulton street, Brooklyn. It had made at No. 108 Pulton street, Brooklyn. It had had at No. 108 Pulton street, Brooklyn. It had been don't have a bout fly-five years old. He had evidently been a man of feeble health, or he had been recently sick, as his face and bedy had a very emachated appearance. So far as could be ascertained last evening the only linjury he had received was in his right leg, which was after the bod the officer reached him he did not speak a word, but groaned very feebly twice. A stretcher was

The other man, Jacoba, who was standing on the tender, corroborated this sintement, and stated also that when they passed John street there was a stage just to the right of them, going in the same direction as themselves. This, however, officer webber stoutly denies, and says that he noticed particularly that there was not any other vehicle within nearly a block of the place at the time of the seculent. At a late hour last evening Sergeant Reed, of the Second precinct, had the body removed to the Morgue, where it will be left for identification.

#### AMUSEMENTS.

NILSSON IN BROOKLYN.-There was a magnificent dance at the Brooklyn Academy last night to greet Mile. Nilsson on her return from her succes tour in the provinces. Such a representation of the found in the Academy; but the charm of Nilsson's name is like a loadstar that attracts all who love art and beauty combined in so fair a form and illuminated by so much genius. The programme was rich with opportunity for the display of all the artist's talents. Nilsson herself sang "Una Voce Poco fa" from the "Barber of Seville," and responded to an encore with her delicious Swedish ballad which has become so popular. The "Misserer," from "Trovatore," with Briggoil, was encored and toudly applauded. Vieuxiemps, as usual, held the audience in a spell by his magnificent fantasia on the violin. There is no artist te day that can excel Vicuxiemps upon this grand, subtle and delicate instrument. Miss Cary sang charmingly. Her voice was never in better condition. She was evidently a great favorite with the audience. Brignoil was as amiable and as musical as usual, and gave the "La Mia Lettzia" from "I Lorn-bardi" deliciously. The concert, both as regards the performance and the attendance, was one of those rare successes which Brookirn does not always award even to the best talent. Nilsson's first performance in oratorio will occur to-morrow night at Steinway Hall, in Handel's grand "Messiah." We regret to learn that Mile, Pauline Canlssa will not be able to take part, owing to an attack of inflammation of the eyes; but Mr. Strakosch has secured a competent, artist, Miss Henricita Beebe, to take ker place.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATEE-FERNANDE.-People had become so accustomed to Daly's "Man and Wife," as given at this handsome little house, and, by the way, had not yet become tired of the great matrimontal lecture, that it might have be that "Man and Wife" would rival "Rip Winkle" at a neighboring establishment. Manager Winkle" at a neighboring establishment. Manager Daly, however, anxious to give variety as well as amusement, has shelved "Man and Wife," and last evening the powerful sensational comedy of "Fernande" was given. The house was finled, of course, for the character of this drams and the manner of its performance at this house are so well known and so well appreciated that they cannot iall to stract large audiences. There were three new faces in the cast last night. Mr. Polk took the place of that admirable young actor, George Clarke, as the Marquis Andre, and it inay safely be said that the character lost none of its force and finish in Mr. Polk's delineation. Miss Neille Mortimer replaced Mrs. Ginert as Madame Seneschal, and, although her reading of the part was good, she is evidently too young for the character. Miss Amy Ames, as Therese, was the other new face, and in her part she did very well. Of Mr. Harkins, Fanny Morant, Miss Agnes Ethe I and the others it may only be said that they were fully as good in their respective roles as when the play was on the boards before; the undoubted commendations they then merited and received were certainly strong enough to remain as recommendations for the present. In regard to the mounting, as everybody knows, it was faultless. The music, too, was remarkably fine; but if Mr. Stoepel would allow the applause and encores to be understood and help to warm up the actors and place them more speedily enrapport with the audience. "Fernander" will be repeated until further notice, and, judging from the fine reception accorded last evening, that "uruner notice" may be further off than was at first imagined. Daly, however, anxious to give variety

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.-After the beauti ful production in all its details and the long run "Frou-Frou" at the Fifth Avenue theatre, we little expected any new attraction in this play at any other establishment; but at the Fourteenth Street theatre last evening, in Mrs. General Lander's Giberte, there was in this fascinating play a new sensation. There was a good caste, and a new sensation. There was a good caste, and throughout she was fairly supported; but Mrs. Lander, excellent as a tragedian, excels, too, in all the lighter emotions of such a character as Frou-Frou. It is a delightful in electual treat to witness her charming representation of this volatile Frou-Frou, from the height of her follies to the depths of her despart. In every respect she has the highest claims upon the public of the highest of her profession; and yet the house last night was not filled, when it should have been overflowing in recognition of the great attractions of this great actress. No doubt at her Frou-Frou, matince to-day, however, she will have a great authence, for we are sure that every individual present at the play less than the profession.

connoisseurs in cork from Dan to Beersheba were congregated last night in Dan Bryant's elegant little hall, on Twenty-third street, to welco of the brightest lights in the coal firmament of minof the brightest lights in the coal illmanient of min-strelsy, and to give him and his company a good house-warming. The bill was in his best style, full of button-bursting mirth and bringing out the troupe in their most enjoyable selections. The company is unusually large and well calculated to keep up the reputation of the Bryants. The house is one of the handsomest of its kind in the United States, the de-corations and painting being in exquisite taste.

Site of the New Crystal Palace.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY hav chased a large tract of land in the upper part of the city, extending from Ninety-eighth to 102d street and from Third to Fourth avenue, for the purpose of erecting thereon a Palace of Industry for All Nations. The tract embraces 22% acres, and is uncut by any streets.

One of the most creditable acts passed by the last Logista ture of the State of New York was the act incorporating the Industrial Exhibition Company of new York.

Section four of its correct explains the objects of the com-

SECTION IV. The said corporation is hereby authorized to purchase and hold such real estate as may be necessary, and o construct thereon such buildings as may be necessary for the maintenance and carrying on of the business of exhibiting the products, goods, wares and merchandise, machinery, nechanical inventions and improvements of every nature, name and kind, and such as are usually exhibited at fairs and to award and pay to exhibitors therein such prizes and medals and honorary distinctions as they shall deem pro-per; and to lease, let or own stalls, stands, rooms and places in said building or buildings, doon such terms and conditions as the Board of Directors shall deem best for the interests of said Company, and for the promotion of science, art, commerce and literature; and the said Company is hereby further authorized to construct studios and picture galleries, and to exhibit therein paintings and statuary of any nature and kind, and to buy and sell such printings and statuary, and to award such prizes for the creation of the same as such Board of Directors may deem proper; and generally said Corporation shall have the power to carry on its said buildings, erected for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned, all legal and proper business. And said Corporation is hereby further authorized to purchase and hold, by gift, subject to all provisions of law relating to devices and be-quest by last will and testament, grant, take or conveyance, any real estate of interest these which shall be necessary or useful for carrying on the bussiness hereby authorized to be carried on by said Corporation.

SECTION VIII. The building to be erected shall be fire proof.

IMPORTANT TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Section IX. of the charter reads:—
SECTION IX. Fernons subscribing to the stock of this company, or being directors, shall incur no personal itabilities beyond the amount of the capital stock held and owned by their respectively.

All the privileges that it was right for the State of New York to grant to a corporation have been in its charter granted to this company. to this company.

It is the country in the people to complete this work.

The country is rips for this great improvement. New York the centre of this country.

Seventeen years ago a Crystal Palace was opened in New Seventeen years ago a compared with this, and the York.
That palace was a toy house compared with his, and the New York of seventeen years ago was a toy city compared with New York of to-day.
It is estimated that New York received a benefit from it at enterprise of not less than forty millions of dollars.
STATISTICS.

In 1850 the United States was by Europe regarded as a

secondary Power. In 1870 it is appreciated as a leading gov-

terprise being carried out as belits our nation, and the lide of travel will turn and pring hither in growds the inhabitants or

ELIGIBILITY AND MEANS OF COMMUNICATION. The Palace will be situated below the centre of the island mly one block removed from Central Park. The New York Central and Hudson River Railroads, the Harlem, the New York and New Haven Railroads, will all have a depot on the ground. The Third Avenue Railroad passes on one side, the Madison Avenue Railroad on the other. The Second Avenue Rathroad is only 800 feet distant. The East river is only 1,600 feet away. No other spot on the island is so central and so easily reached by the people of both Brooklyn and New

York. WILL THE STOCK PAY?
THE SOURCES OF INCOME ARE:—Rent, entrance fee of exhibitors, admission fee of visitors, charges for expenses. There is not space to be rented to exhibitors, 2646,003.

Each cet, at 31 per against foot, equal to \$2,946,003.

Source of the source of each of the source of each of each

| deles:- | \$20 per year | \$20 per year | \$30 per year | \$30 per year | \$40 per year | \$3,820,000. | \$10 per year | \$3,820,000. | \$10 per year | \$3,820,000. | \$2,844,000 | \$10 per year | \$3,820,000. | \$2,844,000 | \$30 per year | \$3,820,000. | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,000 | \$3,844,00 

paintings.

The second story from top will be given free to artists as studios, or such space of same as may be needed, and a library will be included on such floor.

There will be four observatories—one at each corner of the building. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS.
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